- (19) Japan Patent Office (JP)
- (12) Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication

(A)

- (11) Publication No.: 61-188385
- (43) Publication Date: August 22, 1986
- (51) Int. Cl.⁵: B66B 13/12

Reference No.: 6694-3F

Number of Claims: 1 (total 4 pages)

Request for Examination: not made

(54) Title of the Invention: Opening and Shutting

Apparatus of Elevator Door

- (21) Application No.: 60-26354
- (22) Application Date: February 15, 1985
- (72) Inventor: Shigeo Saito

c/o Fuchu Factory, Toshiba KK

1, Toshiba-cho, Fuchu-shi, Tokyo

(71) Applicant: Toshiba KK

72, Horikawa-cho, Saiwai-ku,

Kawasaki-shi

(74) Agent: Keisuke Norichika(Patent Attorney)

and one other

SPECIFICATION

1. Title of the Invention

OPENING AND SHUTTING APPARATUS OF ELEVATOR DOOR

2. Claims

- 1. An opening and shutting apparatus of an elevator door for opening and shutting a car door and a platform door by engaging the car door with the platform door by an engagement vane and actuating the car door b a motor, the opening and shutting apparatus comprising: a brake for exerting a braking force to an actuating rotation shaft of a motor; and stopping means for detecting that the door is completely opened and stopping the opening and shutting of the door by using the braking force of the brake.
- 2. The opening and shutting apparatus of an elevator door according to Claim 1, further comprising: a pressure-sensing element disposed to the engagement vane to output a signal when the car door and the platform door are engaged with each other; and braking force releasing means for releasing the braking force of the brake by using the output signal of the pressure-sensing element.
- 3. Detailed Description of the Invention
 [Description of the Related Art]

Doors of an elevator include a car door having an actuating part for opening and shutting the car door and a

platform door of each stair which cooperatively open and shut the car door by mechanically locking the platform door at an complete opening state and releasing the platform door only when the engagement vane installed to the car door is engaged. Conventionally, the car door has no mechanical locking device, but a suitable current is continuously applied in a door-opening direction to an electric element of a motor every time that the door is completely shut, so that the shutting force is maintained not to open the door with a human force, thereby providing However, when a power is disconnected due door safety. to electric breakdown failure, and when the elevator stop between stairs (in a detained state), it is generally safe that a detained person waits for rescue. However, since the detained person is worried and restless, the person may forcibly open the car door which loses an electrically shutting force and escape to the platform, so that the person may stumble. Moreover, when the electric breakdown failure is solved, the person may be caught in the reactuated elevator, so that there may be an elevator accident death.

In addition, since current is always generally applied to the motor, power is always consumed, so that there is a disadvantage in terms of energy saving.

[Objects of the Invention]

In consideration of the aforementioned problems, the present invention provides an opening and shutting apparatus of an elevator door capable of promoting passenger safety and energy saving.

[Embodiments]

Now, embodiments of the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

In the present invention, a door opening and shutting actuating motor, an electronic brake thereon, a pressure-sensing element on a car door engagement vane, a car-on operation control box, a manual switch for manipulating the electronic brake, and a capacitor which current is fed only at electric breakdown failure, wherein at a detainment failure such as electric breakdown failure the engagement vane of the car door is engaged with the platform door to excite the electronic brake with output of the pressure-sensing element and manual switch for manipulating the electronic brake, so that the car door can be released.

The door of the elevator, as shown in a constructional view of Fig. 1, a car opening and shutting actuating motor 2 formed at a upper portion of a car 1 and a brake 3 formed on a shaft thereof are installed, and a car door 6 is installed at one end of a link 5 for converting a rotational movement of a two-stage speed-

reduction driven shaft 4 to a linear movement by means of a belt 2a for transmitting a rotation of the motor 2 at shutting operations, door opening and performing the opening and shutting operations of the car door 6. In one end of the car door 6, an engagement vane 8 disposed to dependently open and shutting the platform door 7 of each stair presses an engagement roller 9 disposed to the platform door 7, so that only the platform door where the car 1 exists can be engaged with the car door 6, thereby releasing the locking of the platform door of the corresponding stair to perform the opening and shutting operation. The platform door of the other stairs are locked to with platform sides (not shown), the opening operation from the platform side can be performed with only the dedicated tool (releasing tool) used for rescue at an emergency time.

As shown in Fig. 2, a strip-shaped switch 11 which operates by pressing the both ends of the engagement vane 7 to any positions of the engagement zone is installed to the engagement vane 7, and when the engagement roller 9 is pressed, strip-shaped electrodes 11a and 11b is contacted as shown in Fig. 3, so that a signal is output. In addition, the brake 3 is fed with current only at an electric breakdown failure time or an emergency time (when a safety circuit is actuated) except for a normal control

power surface. A battery 10 and a releasing switch 12 for exciting the brake at an emergency rescue time are provided on the surface of a car-on operation control box 20, and the circuit construction thereof is shown in Fig. 4. A brake coil 3a for a normal time is excited by a resistor R in an AND condition of a makeup contact point 13 of a door opening order relay and a brake contact point 14 of a door shutting checking relay from a control power source positive main line P. At the electric breakdown failure or an emergency time, the control power surface is disconnected, and at the same time, a brake contact point 15 of a normal state checking relay is closed, so that a feeding circuit from the battery is formed by operation of the table switch 11 or the releasing operation switch 12, thereby exciting the brake coil 2a.

By the aforementioned construction, in a case where the electric breakdown failure or safety apparatus is operated to maintain the elevator in a detained state, since a passenger within the car cannot open the door 6 by pushing the door 6 due to the motor shaft fixed with the brake 3, so that it is possible to prevent an elevator accident death of the passenger due to escaping to the platform and stumbling. In addition, the rescue task is performed by releasing the locking device of the platform door, pushing and opening the platform door 8 (when the

elevator is stopped at a region where the platform door 8 and the car door 6 are engaged with each other) to allow the engagement roller 9 formed at the platform door 8 to a tape switch 11, exciting the coil brake 3a by the electrodes 11a and 11b of the switch 11 through the feeding circuit from the contact battery to release the car door 6, opening the car door 6 by engagement of the platform door 8, so that the passenger can be rescued from the elevator. When deviated from the engagement zone, the locking device of the platform door 8 is released, the platform door 8 is pushed and opened, the release operation switch 12 of the car-on operation control box 20 is manipulated to release the car door 6, so that the passenger can be rescued.

In addition, at the door complete shut state of a normal time, the brake coil 3a is unexcited, so that the car door 6 is in a locked state. Therefore, the passenger within the car cannot open the door, so that there is no need for current flowing into the motor unlike the conventional on.

In the aforementioned embodiment, although the description is made on a both-side sliding type door, the same effect can be obtained for a one-side sliding door. In addition, unlike the electrode contact type shown in Fig. 3, the tape switch 11 attached the engagement vane

may be constructed by inserting a pressure-sensing conductive rubber between electrodes shown in Fig. 5 in order to utilize a property that a resistance is reduced in an inversely proportion to a pressure of the rubber, so that the same effect can be obtained. In addition, although the releasing operation switch 12 is basically a car-on operation, in case of an elevator in which there is an operator, the release operating switch 12a may be installed within a operation box of a car-in operation unit, so that passenger can be rescued from the inside of the car by guidance of the operator within the car.

[Advantages]

According to the construction and operations of the present invention, it is possible to provide an opening and shutting apparatus of an elevator door capable of having a lower power consumptive opening and shutting device and promoting safety by preventing an elevator accident death due to an escaping and stumbling from the elevator by an impatient passenger at a detainment disorder time.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings

Figs. 1 and 4 are view showing an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a partial detailed view of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a view showing an embodiment of a

pressure-sensing element.

Fig. 5 is a view showing another embodiment of a pressure-sensing element.

- 1: elevator car
- 2: motor
- 3: controller
- 4: car door
- 7: engagement vane
- 8: platform door
- 9: engagement roller
- 10: battery
- 11: pressure-sensing element

⑩ 日本国特許庁(JP)

①特許出願公開

⑫ 公 開 特 許 公 報 (A)

昭61 - 188385

@Int_Cl.4

識別記号

庁内整理番号

❸公開 昭和61年(1986)8月22日

B 66 B 13/12

6694-3F

審査請求 未請求 発明の数 1 (全4頁)

公発明の名称 エレベータ戸の開閉装置

②特 願 昭60-26354

E-1-1 NM PE-00 2000-1

20出 願 昭60(1985)2月15日

70発明者 斉藤

茂 雄 東京都府中市東芝町1番地 株式会社東芝府中工場内

⑪出 願 人 株 式 会 社 東 芝

川崎市幸区堀川町72番地

砂代 理 人 弁理士 則近 憲佑

外1名

明 細 14

1. 発明の名称

エレベータ戸の開閉装置ご

2. 特許請求の範囲

(1) かど戸と乗場戸とを係合ペーンにより係合し、かど戸を電動機により駆動して開閉するエレペータ戸の開閉装置において、前記電動機の駆動回転軸に制止力を与える制動機と、戸が全閉したことを検出し前記制動機の制止力により戸の開閉を制止する手段とを備えたことを特徴とするエレペータ戸の開閉装置。

(2) 特許請求の範囲第(1)項記載において、係合ペーンに設けかど戸と乗場戸とを係合したときに出力する感圧案子と、この感圧案子の出力信号により制動機の制止力を解除する手段を備えたことを特徴とするエレベータ戸の開閉装置。

3. 発明の詳細を説明

[発明の技術分野]

本発明は、エレベータ戸の開閉装置の改良に関 *する。

「発明の技術的背景とその問題点」

エレベータの戸は、開閉するための駆動部を有 するかど側の戸と、全閉時には機械的に施錠され、 前記かど戸に設けられた係合ペーンと係合した時 のみ解鏡されて前記かど戸と連動・開閉する各階 の乗場戸とで構成されている。従来、かど戸には 機械的な施錠装置はなく、戸全閉時には常に電動 機の電機子に戸閉方向に適当な領流を流しつづけ、 との閉力により、人の力ではとじ開けられないよ うに戸の閉力を保持して、戸の安全対策を計つて いる。しかしながらこの方法は、停電等で動力が 断れ、しかも階と階の中間に停止したかん詰め状 顔の時、本来なら外からの救出員の救出作業を特 つのが安全であるが、かど内の乗客は不安と焦燥 から、上記した電気的な閉力を失したかど戸をこ じ開けて、昇降路へ脱出し、転落あるいは、停電 が復帰した際に再起動するエレベータに挟まれる 等、死傷事故を起す可能性を持つていた。

また通常は常に電動機に電流を流しているため、 電力を消費し省エネルギーの観点からも不利であ つた。

[発明の目的]

本発明は上記の点に鑑みなされたもので、乗客の安全と、省エネルギーのエレベータ戸の開閉装 衝を提供するc

[発明の概要]

ーン8が、前記乗場戸7に設けた係合ローラ9を 押す事により、かど1がいる階の乗場戸のみがか ど戸6に保合されて、その階の乗場戸の施錠(図 示省略)を外して戸の開閉操作を行う。他の階の 乗場戸は乗場側に施錠(図示省略)されて、乗場 側から開ける操作は非常時の教出作業等に使用す る専用の工具(解錠装置)でしか開操作はできな い構造になつている。

係合ベーン7には、第2図に示すように係合ベーン7の両端に係合ゾーンのどの位置でも押されたり動作する帯状のテーブ・スイッチ11を取り付け、係合ローラー9に押された時第3図に示すように帯状の電極 11a と 11b が接触し、信号を出力する構造となっている。また、制動機 3 は通常の制造となって、停電及び非常(安全回路が動作した)時のみ給電する、バッテリー10 と非常時の数出の際、制動機を励磁して解錠するために、かと上機作箱 20 の 級面に解錠する。正常時の制動機コイル 3 a は 動御電源正母線 P より声開指令

[発明の実施例]

以下本発明の一実施例について図面を参照しながら説明する。

本実施例は、戸開閉用の駆動電動機と同軸上に電磁プレーキ、かど戸係合べーとに感圧素をを受ける手動スイッチと、存電時のみ給電でである。では、存電を設け、停電等のかん詰めな障け、停電を受け、停電をある。を発音の出力、あるいはがレーキを励磁して、かど戸を解錠するようにしたものである。

エレベータの戸は、第1凶の構成的に示すように、かど1の上部に設けた戸開閉駆動用電動機2と同軸上に制動機3を設け、戸開閉動作時前配電動機2の回動を伝達するベルト2aを介して2段の減速用従動輪4の回転を直線運動に変換するリンク5の一端にかど戸6を取り付け、かど戸6の開発作を行つている。前記かど戸6の一端には各階の乗場戸7を従動開閉するために設けた係合べ

リレーのメーク接点13あるいは戸全閉確認リレーのプレーク接点14の AND条件で、抵抗 Rを介して励磁する。停電もしくは非常時の場合、制御電源が断れると共に、正常状態確認リレーのプレーク接点15が閉成し、テープスイッチ11 もしくは解錠操作スイッチ12の操作によりバッテリーからの給電回路が成立し、制動機コイル 2a を励磁する。

以上の群成により、停電もしくは安全装置が働
ちき、エレベータがかん詰め停止した場合、かわいの乗客がもを押し開けるために対している。まないのでは、乗場戸の施設を防止する。まないのでは、乗場戸の施設を開ける。まないのでは、乗場戸の施設を開ける。まないでは、乗場戸の地域では、乗場戸の地域では、乗場戸の地域では、乗場戸の地域では、乗場戸の地域では、乗場戸の地域により制動機コイル3aを励磁して、乗場戸8に係合してかを

特開昭61-188385 (3)

開け、中の乗客を救出できる。保合ゾーンから外れている場合乗場戸8の施錠装置を解錠後、乗場戸8を押し開け、かど上操作第20の解錠操作スイッチ12を操作して、かど戸6を解錠し、救出することもできる。

尚正常時の戸金閉時は、制動機コイル3aが消磁され、かご戸6は施錠状態となつており、中からは開ける事はできなく、従来のように電動機に覚流を飛し続ける必要はない。

上記実施例では、両開き戸のタイプについて説明したが、片開きタイプの戸についても同様の効果を有するのはもちろんである。また、保合ペーンに取り付けるテーブスイッチ11についてく、第3回のように電極間に感圧導電ゴムを挟み、導電を割りに反比例して抵抗値が減少する等性を設め、から上れても何様な効果を有する。また解析の正の手12世、から上れては、から操作系内に解験操作スイッチ12章を設ければ、

かど内運転手の誘導によりかど内から乗客脱出も 可能である。

[発明の効果]

以上の構成・作用により本発明は、消費電力の 少い戸開閉装置及び、かん詰め故障時かど内乗客 が、むやみにエレベータ外へ脱出・転落等の死傷 事故防止を計つた非常に安全なエレベータ戸の開 閉装置を提供できる。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1 図及び第4 図は本発明の一実施例を示した 図、第2 図は第1 図の I 部詳細図、第3 図は感圧 素子の一実施例を示した図、第5 図は感圧素子の 他の実施例を示した図である。

1 … エレベータかど 2 … 饱動破

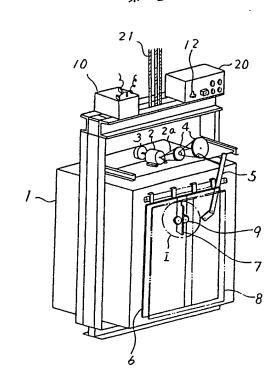
3 … 制動機 6 … かど戸

7 … 係合ペーン 8 … 乗場戸

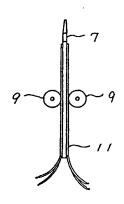
9 … 係合ローラー 10 … パッテリー

代理人 弁理士 則 近 憲 佑(ほか1名)

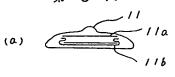
第 1 図

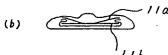




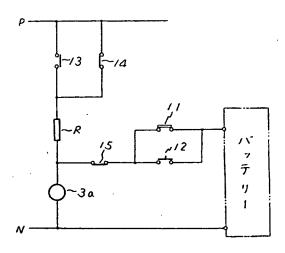


笙 3 図

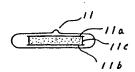




第 4 図



第 5 図



This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning Operations and is not part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

| Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked: |
|---|
| ☐ BLACK BORDERS |
| ☐ IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES |
| ☐ FADED TEXT OR DRAWING |
| BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING |
| ☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES |
| ☐ COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS |
| ☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS |
| ☐ LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT |
| ☐ REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY |
| |

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

OTHER:

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.